

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1833.

NO. 29.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF RYE.

BY JOHN KEELY.

To the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN, Having for many years past been more than commonly successful in raising large crops of winter rye by a process of cultivation which, I believe, is entirely new, I have been induced, by the suggestion of some gentlemen whose judgment I very much respect, to submit for your consideration a statement of the mode of culture, with the produce. And, that the success of the experiment this season may not appear to be altogether accidental, it will, perhaps, be as well to communicate the result of the process for the three or four previous years.

The land on which the experiment has been conducted is situated on the Merrimack, about a mile and a half east of Haverhill bridge; and came into possession of my father in 1827.—The soil is a sand, approaching to loam as it recedes from the river. Perhaps the term PLAIN LAND (by which it usually passes) will better convey an idea of the quality of the soil. It is altogether too light for grass. The crops we find most profitable to cultivate on it are winter rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and to some extent, turnips. Oats might probably be raised to advantage, were it not that the land is completely filled with the weed commonly called charlick, which renders it entirely unfit for any spring crop, excepting such as can be hoed.—The crops of rye, on the neighboring soil of the same nature, vary, I believe, from seven or eight to twelve or thirteen bushels per acre, according to the cultivation, and their approximation to the river. We usually raise on land from thirteen to thirty bushels of Indian corn per acre. Potatoes are very good in quality, but the quantity is quite small; not sufficient to be profitable, were it not that the land is very easily cultivated.

In the summer of 1827, we sowed three bushels of winter rye near the river, on about two acres of land, which produced twenty-eight bushels.

In 1828, we sowed four bushels on four acres of land running the whole extent of the plain from the river. This piece was sowed in the spring with oats; but they were completely smothered with charlick, and about the middle of June, the whole crop was mowed to prevent the charlick seeding. By about the middle of August, a second crop of charlick having covered the land, it was ploughed very carefully, in order completely to bury the charlick; and then suffered to remain until the 15th of September, when we began sowing the rye in the following manner. A strip of land about twelve yards wide was ploughed very evenly,

to prevent deep gutters between the furrows, and the seed immediately sown upon the furrow and harrowed in. Then another strip of the same width, and so on until the whole was finished. We found the oat stubble and charlick entirely rotted, and the land appeared as if it had been well manured, though none had been applied to this part since it had been in our possession. The rye sprung very quick and vigorously, having evidently derived great benefit from being sown and sprouted before the moisture supplied by the decaying vegetable matter in the soil had evaporated to any considerable extent. This crop produced 133 bushels.

In 1829, the charlick was suffered to grow on the land appropriated to rye, until it had attained its growth and was in full blossom.—The land was then ploughed very carefully, and the charlick completely covered in. In a short time a second crop appeared more vigorous than the first. This also was allowed to attain its growth, and then ploughed in as before. A third crop soon appeared, which of course was destroyed, when the land was again ploughed for sowing about the middle of September. This piece of land was a parallel strip running from the river, and containing two acres. Two bushels of rye were sowed. The crop presented a remarkably promising appearance, and yielded seventy-four and a half bushels.

In 1830, the land appropriated to rye included nearly all the lighter part of the soil, and owing to a pressure of business, was not attended to as we could have wished. It was ploughed in the early part of the summer.—But harrowing to destroy the weeds was substituted for the second ploughing. This, and the unusual blight which affected all the grain in this part of the country, led us to anticipate a small crop. It yielded, however, fifteen bushels to the acre.

The land on which the crop of rye was raised the present season had for three or four previous years been planted with Indian corn: & owing to the extent of our tillage land, we had not been able to apply more than four or five loads of manure to the acre this season. The charlick was suffered to attain its growth as usual; and on the 18th and 19th of June it was carefully ploughed in. The second crop was ploughed in on the 6th and 7th of August. On the 14th and 15th of September it was sowed in the usual manner, namely, a small strip of land was ploughed, and the seed sown immediately upon the furrow, and then harrowed in. Then another strip of land was ploughed, and so on until the whole was completed. One bushel per acre was sowed as usual. The seed was originally obtained from a farmer in this vicinity, and I suppose is similar to that

which is generally used. We have never prepared our seed in any manner, but have directed our attention solely to the preparation of the land; and to this we attribute our success. Owing to the unusual severity of the winter, the crop was considerably winter killed, but recovered very soon in the spring, excepting in the midfurrows. There, as the land lies very level, the water settled, and so completely destroyed the rye that they continued bare the whole season. This would of course cause some diminution in the crop; perhaps a bushel or two. The rye was reaped at the usual season, and, as the weather was favorable, immediately put into the barn. The land contained one acre and thirteen rods, and yielded FORTY-SIX BUSHELS AND THREE PECKS. A REMARKABLY FINE SAMPLE.

In entering a claim for your premium, I would ask your attention particularly to the process of cultivation. It is I believe entirely new, and capable of general application.

Sowing the seed immediately after the plough we consider very advantageous to the crop. The soil being then moist, causes the seed to spring immediately, and gives a forwardness and vigor to the plants which they ever after retain.

The process of ploughing in THREE crops of weeds before the seed is sown, very much enriches the soil. It would be altogether unnecessary to attempt to refute the notion, that by such a process nothing more is applied to the soil than was before derived from it. If one could not discover by the light which Chemistry has shed upon the subject of Agriculture, sufficient REASONS for the contrary conclusion, observation, one would think, would be sufficient to convince any intelligent man of the fact.

And here I would suggest, that I do not consider the experiment, as we have conducted it, quite complete. To render it more so, in the first place, in ploughing in the weeds, I would not turn a furrow after the dew had evaporated. I have no doubt but that a large portion of that fertilizing quality in the soil, which (during the summer months) is continually exhaled from the earth, is by the dew brought again within our reach, and it would be wise to avail ourselves of the opportunity of again burying it in the soil. And in the second place, I would by all means use a heavy roller after each ploughing. It would fill all the cavities left by the plough, and by pressing the soil more closely to the weeds, at once hasten their decomposition and very much retard the evaporation from the soil.

But the land is not only very much enriched by this process. There is, I conceive, no method by which it can be so effectually cleaned. Three times during the season a fresh

surface is presented to the atmosphere; and each time, as the decaying vegetable matter increases in the soil, so is the exciting cause augmented to make a more vigorous effort.—We have in this manner gone over nearly all our land which is infested with charlick, and the diminution of the weeds is quite sufficient to warrant the expectation, that in a few years it may be comparatively eradicated.

Very respectfully, JOHN KEELY.
Haverhill, Sept. 22, 1832.

The undersigned having assisted in measuring the rye, an account of which is given above, hereby certify that the quantity is as there stated, namely, forty-six bushels and three pecks.

JOHN KEELY,
THOMAS E. KEELY,
SAMUEL THOMSON.

I have this day measured a lot of land belonging to Mr. Keely, on which is a crop of rye, and find it to contain one acre and thirteen rods.

C. WHITE, Surveyor.

Haverhill, Aug. 1, 1832.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, January 1, 1833, the foregoing statement having been read and examined:

Voted, That the first premium offered for the cultivation of rye be awarded to Mr. Keely.

Attest, J. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1833.

CHOICE OF SOILS.

This is an important subject to every one who is about vesting his property in land. It is peculiarly so to the young man who is about purchasing a wild lot for the purpose of converting it into a farm, from which to obtain his bread. We would therefore, refer him to the piece published in this paper, upon this subject, and also to the one on the same point published in our last, and selected from Dwight's travels.

We know that in the main they are correct, and we know that many have been cruelly deceived by the appearances of the growth, and the covering of mouldering vegetable matter upon the soil while in a state of Nature, and judging from present appearances, have anticipated having a first rate farm; alas, they in process of time, find that they have obtained a cold and lifeless soil. Some of our best farms in Maine, farms which now produce the most at the least expense of cultivating, are tracts of land that were despised in the first settlement of the country. They did not present that lofty growth of hard wood, that thick carpet of vegetable mould, that number of streams and rills which other lots did, and, of course, were condemned, as being a light and barren soil.

A sandy loam with a good sub-soil, is far the most profitable for cultivation. It is true you must stir it oftener than some other soils,

but then it produces better—feels the manure quicker—does not require so much strength, and wear and tear of tools, and returns the capital expended much sooner. For pasturage, we should prefer high and rocky land, where there is a good breeze, good herbage, and good water. A combination of such land for grazing, and lower and lighter land for tillage, cannot fail to make a good farm, if suitably attended to.

RUST IN WHEAT.

We have seen some winter wheat which, last week promised a most bountiful harvest, ruined by the rust; and an examination of the crop corroborates the opinion which we have before inculcated, as brought forward by Dr. Dwight, that it is owing to too much sap, produced by an excess of food of animal nature, or from animal manure. We are aware that there are various theories to account for the rust, as it is called, upon grain. Some consider it occasioned by a fungus plant, very small and very numerous, a kind of moss which attaches itself to the leaves and stalks of the grain, and sucks and sucks the sap till there is no more for it. Hence, some say that a Barberry bush in the vicinity of a Rye or Wheat field, will bring on the rust, because this moss or fungus is always found on the barberry, and spreads from this to the grain. This theory is supported by the high authority of Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir Joseph Banks, and a host of other Sirs, from whom, bowing with all due deference, we beg leave to dissent. Because, we have, in days of yore, reaped Rye where were "lots" of barberry bushes, well clad with fungi or mosses, and yet the rye was free from the rust.

Others have a theory that it is occasioned by an abundance of dew settling upon the leaves and stalks, and when the sun comes up, hot and scorching, either scalds or by some other process, brings on the trouble of rust, &c. In Italy and in some other parts of the world, where this theory prevails, they sweep their grain, by taking a rope, and a hand at each end and thus pass it over the grain. Now we cannot think that this theory is correct; for the dew cannot become so hot as to injure any thing, as it is soon dissolved by the air, and taken off.

The sweeping may be beneficial in this way; it puts the plants or stalks of grain into action, and by agitation gives a start to the circulation, and thus relieves the already gorged vessels or tubes of the plant, and thereby prevents them from bursting and destroying the plant. It is a fact well known to those who have observed it, that a tree grows stouter, stronger and larger in a good soil where it can

be agitated by the wind, than it would on an equally good soil where it could not be thus shaken; and may not the wheat thus be enabled to use up a greater quantity of sap than otherwise it could, when not shaken by the rope?

Other facts serve to strengthen us in the theory of the bursting of the vessels by an excess of sap. The rust invariably commences upon the leaf; and the farmer thinks, and thinks rightly, that if it extends no farther, the grain will not be materially injured. Now how is this? If, according to the two Presidents of the Royal Society, Sir Joseph and Sir Humphry, that it is occasioned by the innumerable and invisible seeds of fungi floating in the atmosphere, and attaching themselves to the wheat. Why does it begin on the leaf? Are these seeds possessed of the power of choice therefore the first comers settle upon the leaf, and leave the remainder for the more tardy particles? No, the leaf is more tender, more thin, less solid than the stalk. The tubes are not able to bear so great a pressure as the other tubes, and therefore burst first. If the roots do not send in a greater supply, the grain is not materially damaged; but if, on account of the greater extension of the root, or from any other reason, more sap is sent in, the tubes of the stalk give way, and all is lost. The crop dies of plethora, as the Doctors would say. Another argument in favor of our adopted theory is the manner in which many farmers south of us treat their grain. When it is too luxuriant and they fear the blast or rust, they either feed it or mow it down, and thus they continue to do accordingly as experience and judgement dictate, till within six, eight or nine weeks of reaping time. By this operation the excess of food becomes in some degree exhausted, by being taken away from the field, until there is just enough left to fill out the crop, or the plant itself is checked and does not take up enough to split itself.

We are aware that many will tell you that observations with the microscope prove beyond a question that it is moss or fungi which destroys the plant. We are as willing as any one to subscribe to the utility of the microscope in aiding the eye in the research of minute objects, but there is a point beyond which the best made glass of the best optician cannot reach, and on the confines of this limit, things must appear indistinct and confused. Here we know from our own limited researches, is a fine field for speculation. An object viewed indistinctly through a microscope may be formed by the imagination into almost any thing, as well as objects seen indistinctly by the naked

eye, be formed into ghosts and hobgoblins to the terror of the beholder.

Thus the sap which has run out of the sap vessels, and which becomes dried and laid up, particle upon particle, in a thousand varied forms may appear through the glass to be a forest of vegetation, or a mountain of rocks, or a cluster of grapes, or any thing else that an astonished or luxuriant imagination may liken them to.

We have dwelt longer upon this subject than we at first intended. We are still strong in the faith that winter wheat can be raised in Maine as well as in New York, but we must first learn how. A few failures ought not to discourage us.

For the MAINE FARMER.

MR. HOLMES: I am an old man, and an old fashioned man, and not used to writing for the press—you must therefore let me tell my story and make my complaints in my own way.

This seems to be a day of improvements, as it is called—we have our Agricultural Societies, our Temperance Societies, and all kinds of Machinery, so that it seems as if our labor is nothing what it used to be when I was young. But just let us take a look and see how much better off we are than when every one raised his corn in his own way, drank their grog when they needed it, and manufactured their wool in their own family. There is a great deal said about getting rich by raising wool—true, it brings a fair price; but if every one makes out no better than I did with mine, I think they will not make a fortune. I have something of a family, and have been in the habit of manufacturing our wool at home. I formerly kept thirty or forty of our native sheep, which produced a large fleece of stout, strong wool, and a fine flock of lambs which were early coveted by the butchers. But as improvements increased the women complained that the wool was so coarse they were ashamed to wear it, so I sold them to the butcher, purchased a flock of Merinos, which were curled up and frozen all winter, produced few lambs which were worthless to eat; but the wool pleased the women, and things went on finely for a number of years; at length it was thought that cloths were so cheap that it was best to sell the wool and buy our cloth. The girls said it was too hard work for them to spin and weave, and that it was out of fashion, and ought not to be done when there were so many factories. So they persuaded me to sell the wool, for they said Miss Finesse was agoing to open a school at the village for young ladies to learn Drawing and the French Language, and they must attend and therefore could

not spin the wool, and that John was a going to the Seminary this fall, and intended to keep school next winter, and he intended to have a suit of broad-cloth. So I found I must sell my wool or hire it spun and wove, and that is impossible, for there are no girls that are able to spin and weave in these days of refinement. So I crammed my wool into a large sack for market. The girls said as I was going down they would go with me, for they wanted to get a few "notions" to equip them for their school. I expostulated with them to know what advantage it could be for farmer's daughters to learn to jabber French—(It was true, they said, they were farmers' daughters, but were in hopes not to be farmers' wives,) they said it was fashionable for ladies to talk French, and they would jabber together a whole afternoon and make remarks on whom and what they pleased, and the company would know nothing that they said. As to the expense, they thought I could afford it as well as 'Squire Pettifogger, his daughters were going, and we all know that all the money he gets is for making writs, and that, they say, has almost failed him. So the girls must go and get their "notions"—the old mare was harnessed into the chaise which I bought a few years since, for the women thought it would be "so convenient to go to mill with." I found ready sale for my wool sack and all. I pocketed the money. When the girls invited me to go a shopping with them. They made purchases at the milliners, the dress-makers, and to almost every store where there was finery, the drafts upon the purse were frequent and large. I told them I thought they had bought about enough, for I began to fear for the money which I calculated to pay my taxes with, they thought they had yet bought but little, and the store keeper thought I ought to indulge them as they were going to school to learn French, and that the French people were the politest people in the world, and their language the softest and politest of any nation, and their dress the finest—so he tucked off a fine lot of his gew gaws, and then we concluded to go home. The finery was all tied up in a pocket handkerchief and tucked into the chaise box—it was much more portable than my large sack of wool. After getting home, one of my neighbors called in, to whom I owed a dollar for shearing sheep, and wished me to pay him, as I had sold my wool. I drew my purse, and found in it four and six pence, and a few coppers. I then rummaged my pocket-book, and found a dollar which had been there perhaps six months. I told him to call again, as I could not conveniently make the change.

Now you see the sad dilemma which I am in—my wool all gone, which, if it had

been manufactured at home, would have made two or three new suits for the whole family from tip to toe, good enough for a congress man. And John has not got his suit of broadcloth to wear to the Seminary, to buy which, and pay the taxes, we shall be obliged to sell a yoke of the steers or one of the colts.

I cannot see, with all our boasted improvements in agriculture and manufactures, that we are any better off than we were forty years ago. If there are any laboring under the same burthens with myself, (which I fear there are,) I wish they would make it known so that we may form a society, or an anti-society, to see if we cannot get back to those good old days when our wives and daughters could spin and weave their wool, and willingly wear it—I would not wish to go back to when our mothers carded, spun and wove their wool.

AN EMIGRANT FROM THE OLD COLONY.

Up River, July, 1833.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—I am glad to see one of your correspondents come out pointedly against Spear Grass and spear grass sward. I have found that this kind of sward may be broken up, or turned out to a sheep pasture with advantage in either case. If pastured by sheep, the sward will be destroyed and may again be taken in, and mowed and will generally produce white clover and if a bushel and a half of plaster be sown broadcast upon an acre, it will produce a good crop for a year or two, but as the land is so situated that it cannot be turned to pasture without too much expense in fencing, &c. I am obliged to plough my land every fourth year after it has been laid down to grass. I believe it is not profitable to mow most land more than three years in succession, and if winter wheat is an object not more than two years. If you plough then you turn the clover roots under, when in their most succulent state after mowing. By the aid of these and a small top dressing of plaster—wood ashes, or small quantity of good fine compost or any other manure when the wheat is sown, or soon after it will produce good wheat. If it has been well ploughed and was well supplied with clover roots it may be stocked down to clover and herds grass. By harrowing and rolling well, it may be made more level or of more even surface than by any other method. The produce of hay will be abundant; and riches be obtained by the strength of the ox. But when I am desirous of keeping my land up more than a year, I sow winter rye, or peas and oats, or oats alone, but if desirous of sowing grass with the crops, I sow wheat and the grass is more likely to take. Maine can never be rendered independent in bread stuff until we use the plough more. We must come to it. We must make ourselves independent. What man is there who has any pride about him, that is not mortified at seeing the loads of imported flour pass his door? I had nearly as lief be caught with a bottle of rum in my wagon, as a barrel of imported flour. Stir up a State pride in farming and we shall live; otherwise, we shall only stay.

A LOVER OF GOOD FARMING.

Winthrop, July, 1833.

Great Days Work.—In this town, two young ladies spun and reeled on a hand reel thirty-six skeins of woolen yarn, weighing nine skeins to a pound. They commenced their labor twenty minutes past four and continued it until ten minutes past nine in the evening.—Com.

Smart girls.—Ed.

From the New York Farmer.

ON THE CHOICE OF SUITABLE LAND FOR FARMING.

MR. FLEET—The remark will, at first view, strike most persons as a kind of contradiction in terms, that the very richest land is not that on which farmers have the best success, and yet nothing is more certain. The first quality of land is generally considered to be river alluvion; next to this, the richest upland, such as a fat and tenacious loam; then a sandy loam, or sand and clay; and finally a dry gravel.—Of all these descriptions of soil, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, the last is that on which we generally find the best farmers not only, but the most successful farming. I have traversed most parts of the United States, from Maine to North Carolina, and between the great western Lakes and the Atlantic, and have everywhere seen proof of the correctness of these remarks. The first choice of land in the settlement of every new country, taking the qualities as designated above, is always in the numerical order, as they stand; and the 4th, after some 20 to 60 years, always becomes, except in some very rare cases of river alluvion, the first, and the whole order is reversed! There may be particular exceptions, but as a general remark, the above observations will be found, on the strictest examination, to be sanctioned by general facts.—Such was the case, in the early history of the settlement of this continent, such it has been, in every part of the country, and such it still is, as settlements advance, everywhere. One generation succeeds another, the second invariably adopting different views from the first, if continuing to reside on the same land; and yet all others, all of those who are uninstructed by personal experience and observation, or very nearly all, advance to the wilds with the old fashioned errors of opinion; Were we to omit taking into consideration the grounds of this mistake, the general perseverance in it would seem to imply a strange want of prudent foresight, or even a want of common understanding. Let us examine this matter a little, for it is one of very general importance.

Lands in a state of nature, wild lands, to which so large a proportion of the young men resort, for future farms, if clothed with timber, forest trees, present very delusive appearances, such, exactly as would be likely to mislead the judgement. Excepting only the river alluvion, universally sought as of the first quality, almost without looking at the soil, the three other qualities are found, the second and third, covered with a thick deposit of vegetable matter, leaves, partly decayed, "soft as an under bed," "black as my shoe." Such is the surface. On tearing up some handfuls of the ground, this is well blackened of course, and little is thought of looking for the sub-soil, as those invariably do, who have once been deceived by black muck, and these soft beds of leaves. Brooks are plenty in such woods, though they will be scarce, on the same land, when opened to the sun, and the blankets and bed of leaves are removed, so as to dry the surface of the ground.

On the 4th quality of land, the dry and warm gravel, there is none of this great store of slowly rotting leaves, because they rot rapidly, and fires often burn them up, the land being dry;

and brooks, and springs, are even more scarce than they will be when the woods are destroyed. The ground, having its surface uncovered, and the woods generally more open, present an appearance of nakedness, especially after having passed over black muck lands, shrouded in leaves. With an allowance for the far greater frequency of fires, to burn off the leaves, and to destroy much of the growth of wood, keeping the woods more open, this land is condemned for barrenness, and the land of muck is chosen, all blanketed and carpeted with leaves. We may, on reading this, admitting it to be a true and faithful outline or delineation, all agree that we would act more wisely, and yet 99 in a hundred of us, uninstructed by experience, would probably choose the carpeted land, as 99 in a hundred have done before, in all parts of the United States. I would not, and did not, but my father did, much to his regret, and I had the benefit of his experience, as well as my own, having been born and bred on one of those carpeted farms.

Land, that is cold and wet, may bear immense growths of trees, as of the elm, ash, basswood, birch, beech, maple and hemlock; and having a very thick shade, the ground will be cold and wet, and the leaves must, of course, decay very slowly. Hence the carpeting, which is invariably a sure indication of either cold or wet land, or of both. If of both, it never will make a farm for grain; and grass, for pasturage, and for hay, which grows on such land is always very inferior in richness, to that grown on land that is warm and dry. The difference is very great. The most nutritious grass grows only where the land is so dry and warm, that it must be sown frequently with seed, in order to keep up the sward. This is what I call a MEDIUM SOIL, good, alike for grass and grain, on which I should no more expect crops of grass, except from seed, than of grain. One acre of such ground, in pasture or meadow, will keep as much stock as one & a half, or even two, or three, of your black muck cold and wet grass land. The appearance, to be sure, in pasture, will be very different. The grass may be very long in your wet, cold land pasture, but very poor feed; in the other, it will be far more nutritious, short and sweet, like a well told story.

With land that is dry and warm, the good husbandman may always succeed in getting good crops. He may even make the soil as fertile as that of the very richest of land, and far more sure in his crops. Good husbandry constantly enriches the soil. But it is almost impossible to do this, with land naturally cold and wet. It has not warmth enough, of temperament, to be sensitive to kind treatment, but is like some men, so phlegmatic, as to offer no principle of life to act upon. Heat and cold are always antipodes. You can never, by the utmost kindness, overcome natural antipathies. The very cause of the muck, which misleads so many in the choice of lands, is a natural coldness in the soil, where leaves are preserved from decay, by cold and by wet, not moisture, but an excess of wetness. Such lands, when cleared, will produce grain crops, while the muck lasts, and is rotting by the power of the sun, but is sterile ever afterwards, unless

covered with a new soil, made artificially and at more expense than the cost of warm and good land. This can be effected by trench-ploughing, underdraining, quick lime as a manure, bringing up the hard-pan, almost always the only sub-soil of mucky lands; but the cost is too great for any thing but experiment, and on a small scale. It will be done, when lands, from being scarce, shall be worth fifty dollars an acre, but that time is far distant.

This is a long story, Mr. Editor, as it will seem to those of your readers, if any such there be, who take no interest in knowing how to appreciate the different qualities of land for farming. I venture to say, however, that no topic yet embraced in these papers, is of more general interest to your agricultural and horticultural readers, and that none of the Nos. will be more extensively and attentively read by them, particularly the farmers, than this and the three next, which I mean to devote to the same subject.

I shall not attempt to speak of soils of all descriptions, land of every quality, but dwell principally on the two leading characteristics, of COLD AND WET LAND, underlain by HARD-PAN; and WARM AND DRY LAND, properly the MEDIUM SOILS, however constituted, closing with some observations on good grazing and meadow land, for dairy and stock farms.

HORTICULTURE.

From the Southern Agriculturalist.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PLANTING OF THE VINE AND ROT IN GRAPES;

BY N. HERSEBONT.

"Columbia, (S. C.) May 28, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I have observed in the number of the Southern Agriculturist for the month of March last, a communication from that very interesting and persevering cultivator, Mr. Abraham Geiger, on the subject of the culture of the vine, and particularly on the manner of planting it to the best advantage and least expense; and also on the cause of the rot of the grapes, &c. Any thing proceeding from so intelligent a source is highly deserving of full consideration, and my personal regard for this gentleman, ought not, and cannot prevent my defence of modes of planting and culture which I have hitherto defended, because I could but presume that practices recommended by almost all writers on the subject, must have been thus advocated from a consciousness of honest motives, based on the experience of ages; but surely not with a view of causing "the culture of the vine to be looked upon as something mysterious"—and thereby "contrived and intended to be made difficult and laborious." It is very natural for a man who has acquired experience by the practice of a particular art for many years, to imagine that there is no difficulty or mystery attending it. He also is apt to forget that it has probably cost him the labour and observation of years to come to this conclusion. Let any man of any common share of understanding undertake the practice of any art which he has only heard or read of, and simple though it may be, it will require a number of trials before he can reach the desired object, and find out that there is no mystery or difficulty in the practice.

That there is no more difficulty in the culture of the vine than in that of any other plant, appears evident enough from the scale of intelligence of the common vine cultivators all over the world where it is cultivated for wine. It cannot be de-

nied, however, that each plant has its peculiar habits, and that it grows, thrives, and is as faithful as its nature admits, only in soils and situations particularly suited to it. The planting of trees of any sort is certainly a very plain and simple operation, depending only on the plain sense and observation of nature in her mode of proceeding, and yet there are, comparatively, but few that perform it in the most suitable manner. The planting of the vine in deep trenches is, I believe, a general practice in Europe; though probably not equally deep every where; and this it is fair to suppose is the result of experience. The first person who recommended it clearly, distinctly, and forcibly in the *Southern Agriculturist* is George J. F. Clark, Esq. of St. Augustine. The evident intelligence and sagacity of that gentleman induce me to examine more fully and critically this subject than I had hitherto done, and the result was a confirmation of my previous views of the subject, according with those of Mr Clark's and the experience of ages.

The transplanting of trees much deeper than they originally grow certainly "is a departure from the order of nature;" for, "How often do we see them in their native state, put forth their roots to the surface," &c. As Mr Geiger further very well observes: "to assist nature and not to depart from, her is in my view the correct course." This is and has always been the object of the most eminent cultivators, and they have only differed as to the accuracy and depth of their alterations on nature's various processes, by which the clearest sighted have usually been the most successful. A judicious follower of nature in her operations, avails himself of her willingness to be apparently contradicted, when the opposition is really more in appearance than in reality. He coaxes and prevails on her to yield somewhat to his convenience and she is usually found very accommodating in such cases.

Were the vine in a state of culture similarly situated as those in a state of nature, and were the products of cultivation expected to be no greater or superior in quality to those in the woods, the case would be very different from what we find it. We must therefore, look into the difference of situations and the objects in view, adapt ourselves to the existing case, follow nature in such a manner as to compensate for conditions which are unsuitable to our aims, and unattainable in our circumstances. Vines in a state of nature, in the woods, grow in shady ground, which is ever covered with the decayed and decaying leaves of the surrounding trees and bushes, and the remains of all other plants that grow in their vicinity, the collection of many years. This covering retains at all seasons of the year a degree of moisture at least equivalent to that which would be produced by some inches of light soil kept clear of grass and weeds, and thus perfectly open to the influence of the wind and sun. The principal roots of the vines in their native state, go as deep in the earth as the nature of the soil will permit, and the upper ones run superficially immediately under the loose bed of vegetable matter that covers the ground. If you clear the ground, cut away all the trees, bushes, and all the other vegetables but the vines, and keep it clear of grass and weeds, the effect will be that the superficial roots of the vines (except the large ones which afterwards sink deep in the ground) will perish, or, if not, will not furnish the vine with its usual regularity. In wet weather they will furnish a superabundance, and in a long drought none or scarcely any. The consequence of this must necessarily be that, if the plant does not perish, it suffers and languishes till it has accommodated itself to its new circumstances. Many experiments have proved to me that this is the result. The vine (some few delicate kinds excepted) is a very hardy and vivacious plant

and it readily suits itself to any situation that does not too violently oppose its habits. Make a trench three or four feet deep, less if you come to a stiff clay, cover the bottom of it with the soil, from the surface mixed with a well rotted vegetable compost, and in this plant good, well grown vines from two to six years old with their roots as entire as practicable; fill the trench only to about eight or twelve inches, and they will certainly grow well and scarcely feel the effect of their having been transplanted. The greater abundance of water that will thereby be thrown to the roots will greatly promote the growth. Let the trench be gradually filled up in the course of about three years with light sandy soil, and they will be gradually accustomed to this depth, and suffer no root to remain within this depth from the surface; but cut them away every winter at the time of pruning. The consequence will be that the vine will depend on its roots, which are deep in the soil and where the supply of moisture is most regular, never very scanty; for a severe drought is seldom or never found to reach the depth of these roots, and never too abundant; for water in the longest spell of wet weather, reaches to this depth but slowly and gradually. It may be said that there is some trouble attending this mode of planting; but it must be recollected that when it is done, it is for several hundred years and that a good thing that lasts so long is not too dearly bought by a little extra trouble. The vine is very seldom, if ever, seen to suffer from drought. Its deep roots pump the moisture from far below the surface, and its abundant leaves imbibe it from the vapors of the atmosphere, which they probably condense by their coolness; so much so, that in the driest of weather, when every plant in its vicinity is destitute of dew in the morning, a drop of it may be seen at every point of the vine leaves.

Let us now contrast the effect produced by the shallow planting and the retaining of the surface roots. The lower roots in this case will still tend to go deep according to the nature of the soil, and, as long as the moist season lasts, the vine will grow with very great vigour. The upper roots will furnish the plant with a great abundance of food; but when the drought comes severely, the vines will have to depend almost solely on its lower roots which are not themselves deep enough to be within the reach of a regular supply of moisture; but are affected more or less directly by the weather; whereas the upper roots that run horizontally near the surface, and which in wet weather used to furnish the vine too great a supply, are now left in an almost perfectly dry bed of earth, and exposed to the scorching sun. The quantity of roots being thus divided between an upper and a lower tier, the latter must, of course be much smaller, and inefficient than must be the case when the upper tier is suppressed, and the strength of the whole, yielded to the lower. Any one must judge *a priori*, that such a state of things must be opposed to the welfare of the plant, and most particularly to that of its fruit. It must be here observed, that very great vigour of growth in the vine, and indeed all fruit bearing trees, is unfavourable to the abundance, perfection, and richness of the fruit. And this brings me to notice the principal cause of the rot in grapes.

The grape, like all other fruit, is beset with myriads of enemies who prey on it, and Mr Geiger is certainly right in accusing insects of causing great havoc in vineyards, whether by their eating or still worse depositing their eggs either within or on the surface of the fruit, by which a kind of rot is induced. It is not merely one kind, but numerous kinds of insects that commit these injuries. But numerous as are these enemies, there is one much more formidable that causes a destructive rot that is even beyond the capability of

the insect; though they be in countless myriads and this dread enemy is nothing else than water, when it is too abundant. The injury done by insects is partial; but that caused by the other is under certain circumstances, the almost total destruction of the fruit. In the first place, when much rain falls during the time when the vine is in bloom it occasions what is called in French, "*coulure*," that is, the flower is blighted by the pollen of the stamina being washed away which prevents the impregnation of the fruit. It is very difficult to find an effectual remedy for this, practicable on a large scale. The temporary covering the vine will do much, and the ringing of a branch of it will sometimes have the desired effect by hastening the blossoming of the branch thus operated on. The rot always takes place when, after a long drought, a great glut of rain happens; and this is very frequently the case from the nature of our seasons. We have generally a long and severe drought in the beginning of summer, and this is most usually followed by very abundant rains. The vine, which has been allowed to retain its superficial roots, and has not therefore attained as much depth with its other roots as it would otherwise have done, has been during the drought, but scantily supplied with moisture by its roots, the upper ones being roasted by the sun and drying wind, and the lower ones not only are not deep enough, but they are also too feeble and inadequate to a full supply; and if the plant has not suffered much during that time, its luxuriance has been checked. The upper roots are very dry and thirsty, and when the rainy season comes, they furnish the vine with such an abundance of water, that the fruit is filled with too crude a juice and it rots. That this is the case is evident from the rot always appearing extensively, invariably under such circumstances, and that vines so situated as not to be exposed to take in too much water, seldom or never rot. The vines planted in paved yards in towns where the rains that descend so plentifully run off and do not sink in the earth, but in a comparatively slight degree, are seldom, if ever, affected by the rot. Such as are growing in small gardens in towns, where they are surrounded by houses and streets, by which most of the rain that falls runs off, are in proportion to these circumstances exempt from the rot. Vines planted deep and whose surface roots are yearly suppressed, do not suffer so much from the drought; for they are supplied from a depth unaffected by the drought, and in the rainy season the water from the clouds reached their roots slowly and gradually, and the bad effects produced in other circumstances are not as much weakened. The observation of another fact tends greatly to corroborate this view of the case. When vines that are of a bearing age are transplanted, they usually bear some fruit the first year, if they have been planted with any care at all. The grapes produced under these circumstances are seldom if ever affected by the rot. The cause is evidently this, that though the vines are dug and planted ever so carefully, they have nevertheless lost much of the roots, particularly the small ones which are as the mouths of the plant by which the moisture is chiefly supplied to it. I say chiefly, because the leaves also furnish a considerable supply. Now the leaves also of a vine thus circumstanced are greatly less numerous than usually. The supply of moisture in these cases is very considerably diminished, and the fruit is therefore not affected by the rot.

It appears to me, Sir, that the above reasons are sufficient to defend the practice of deep planting, and that if, in this, I err, I do so in company with the best authorities on the subject, and not without having, at least, some plausible reasons and to advance in my defence. That men differ in opinions and even as to matters of fact,

is, I conceive, an advantage; for discussions lead to truth, and the attainment of this is certainly my sole object. It may be thought by many that this subject is uninteresting; but to such as may think so, I will ask if Mr Geiger's last crop of six thousand five hundred gallons of wine, the product of very poor, and in other subjects, unproductive lands does not show it to be a matter of the utmost importance in every point of view, moral, political, economical and pecuniary.

If you think, Mr Editor, that the above is worthy of a place in your valuable periodical, I beg you will insert it as early as convenient; for I have delayed it too long, and, I assure you, my zeal for this object has increased with my years, and I still think that the culture of the vine in these Southern States will prove a blessing to them and that the sooner such an object is attained the better.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant.
N. HERBEMONT.

We, with much pleasure, have complied with Mr. Herbemont's request, for we, indeed believe the subject to be an important one to the South, and Mr Geiger's success will give an impetus to the culture, which will show itself in the springing up of vineyards in many parts of our State. The culture, we are happy to learn, is already spreading. The great check to this has been, and is, the rot, which sometimes destroys nearly the whole crop; if a remedy for this can ever be found then, indeed, it will become a favourite. The cause we believe, to be, as suggested by Messrs. Clark and Herbemont, the want of moisture at one time and the superabundant supply at another, whether planting the vines deep, will prevent this remains yet to be proved. We believe no direct experiment has been made to ascertain this, at least we have heard of none. Should any have been we shall be happy to receive an account of them.

MECHANICS.

MECHANICS. Of all the pursuits of life, none more certainly insure comfort and respectability, than that of a mechanic. The farmer may lose his crops by unfavorable seasons; the merchant is subject to innumerable vicissitudes; and the professional man is often compelled to struggle for years, unnoticed, and unrewarded. But the man who understands a useful trade, if blessed with health, need never want food, or clothing, or shelter, provided he be industrious and prudent. So well have the Jews understood this, that every Jew, whatever his rank, has in all ages, been required to learn some useful trade.

Why is it, then, that so many skillful men of this class have never more than the bare necessities of life? their families scantily supplied with food; nothing laid up against a sick day; and when death comes, perhaps a wife and children left destitute and helpless. This simple reason, in nine cases out of ten, is this: they indulge in the pernicious, wasting, destroying practice of drinking spirits. Useless, as is proved by the testimony of medical men, and all who abstain from it; pernicious, from its invariable effects on the health, disposition and morals; wasting, for it leads most generally to poverty and want; destroying, for respectability, property, body and soul, fall a sacrifice before it.

Total abstinence from strong drink, is the best insurance against this world's ills, that has yet been discovered. The strictly temperate man, has a clear head, or a steady hand, a good appetite—his temper is under his control; he saves money; he is respectable, whatever be his station in society. But the man who drinks but a little, is in the high road to ruin. Of the vast multitudes of our race who have filled the drunkard's grave, and entered upon the drunkard's eternity, the beginning of their downward course was drinking a little.

The saving of the money usually expended for spirits, without estimating any other advantages that arise from total abstinence, will, in a few years, produce a handsome competency.

Should a mechanic read this, who is 40 years of age, and who has expended 12 1-2 cents per day for spirits, who is feeling the bitterness of poverty—by saving this sum, he might, since he was 21 years of age, have accumulated about one thousand dollars—if he is 50 years of age, 1,500 dollars—60 years of age, 2,000 dollars—and 25 cents a day, would produce twice the above amounts.

Is there a mechanic who finds it difficult to provide food, and raiment, and other comforts of life for his family, but who is in the daily practice of expending 12 1-2 cents a day, for spirits? This sum of 12 1-2 cents per day, will in 1 year, purchase the following necessities of life, viz.

1 barrel of flour,	\$5.00
100 lbs. pork, and 100 lbs. beef,	10.00
Cloth for coat,	6.00
Cloth for pantaloons,	3.00
8 cotton shirts,	4.00
4 loads wood,	8.00
3 pair shoes,	4.50
1 calico frock,	1.25
1 bombaset do,	2.00
5 yards flannel,	1.88

\$45.63

These articles, in addition to what he has before felt able to purchase, will probably make himself and family comfortable: and if they 'add to temperance, virtue,' they may be useful and happy.

Should any individual whatever, employer, journeyman or apprentice, determine, after perusing the above, to adopt the principles of total abstinence from ardent spirits, it is hoped he will not stop there, but will give the whole weight of his influence, by uniting with the temperance society, and urge on all his companions and acquaintances, to do so likewise.

Temperance Recorder.

SUMMARY.

ERRATA.—The following errors inadvertently occurred in the address to Health in our last.

In line 1, for "O Heaven" read "O Health." 37 line for "These choicest" read "Thou chooseth." 43 line for "O then" read "Other."

On 220 page, in the piece signed an "enquiring Friend," for "useful" we beg you to read useful." Be particular.

National Republican Nominations.—George Evans, of Gardiner, was nominated for Representative to Congress from Kennebec and Somerset Congressional District, by the Convention convened at Waterville on Tuesday last.

The Convention held at Augusta on Thursday last, nominated Hon. Daniel Goodenow, of Alfred, for Governor, and Messrs. Williams Emmons of Augusta, Enoch Farnham of Albion, and Dr. Josiah Prescott, of Farmington, for Senators for Kennebec County.

Intelligence from England to the 14th June, has been received at New York, by the ship President, from London. It is not of an important character.

The London Sun says: "We learn from a respectable source, that a very satisfactory understanding exists between the King and Earl Grey on the subject of Portugal, and that in the event of the Constitutional forces marching on Lisbon they will meet with a degree of support from this country which was hardly to have been expected."

The Duchess de Berri has left France for Sicily. Some disturbance had occurred in Marseilles and Montpelier, and though Paris was tranquil, yet the late quarrels among the soldiery had determined the government on changing the garrison.

A London paper of the 14th says: The West India question went forward another stage last night.—The third of Mr Stanley's resolutions; "That all persons now slaves be entitled to be registered as apprenticed laborers, and to acquire thereby all the rights and privileges of freemen, subject to the restriction of laboring under conditions, and a time to be fixed by parliament, for their present owners," was opposed by the advocates for more complete and immediate emancipation, but carried, on a division, by a majority of 282 the numbers being 324, to 42.

The fourth resolution, that regulates the compensation to the planters, was postponed to this evening, but Mr Stanley stated he intended proposing 20,000,000 pounds, not 15,000,000, as the sum.

The accounts from Constantinople state that the Sultan is taking measures to put the Dardanelles in a comfortable state of defence, and that the channel is covered with Turkish vessels of all rates. It is reported that the fortifications are to be occupied by Russian troops.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MOUNT HOLLY, (N. J.) Friday, P. M. 4 o'clock.

THE EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.

Since the apprehension of Joel Clough, after his late desperate attempt to escape, his mind has

been apparently softened to religious impressions and a full knowledge and hopelessness of his situation. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane of the Episcopal Church, and clergymen of other denominations, have united in rendering him their assistance in preparing his mind for the doom which so speedily awaited him. He has given them such evidence of contrition and repentance, that Bishop Doane, on Thursday, administered the rites of baptism, confirmation, and the sacrament, to the penitent murderer.—Clough expressed a degree of happiness in the calm that came over his mind.

This morning an immense crowd gathered from all parts of the surrounding country and from great distances to see his end. His sentence doomed him to be hung between the hours of eleven and three. The military were out at twelve. They proceeded along without martial music. At one Clough was led from the prison, and placed in a carriage between the Sheriff and another officer. Two clergymen were also in the carriage with him. In this manner he was removed to the place of execution, about two miles from the village of Mount Holly. The surrounding crowd was estimated at from six to ten thousand persons. A close inspection of the countenance of Clough detected the traces of a mighty convulsion, which had indeed subsided, but had left the deep imprint of agony. His eyes were peculiarly expressive of anguish, yet his regular features were calm and subdued in their expression. He walked erect.—His dress was of white, with a black hat.

Having reached the scaffold, a hymn was sung and the clergyman who officiated, in a strong voice read the confession of Joel Clough; in which he entered full into the history—motive and minute circumstances of his crime—acknowledged that he had had a fair trial and a righteous sentence. He however, gave a shade to his statements in regard to Mrs Hamilton that obscured her fidelity to her engagements with him. Yet he did not seek to justify his deed of murder on that account.

His confession was quite long and occupied nearly a half hour in reading. A part of a letter written by him to one of his relations was also read. The remaining services were singing and those prayers of the Church appointed for the occasion.

During this space of time, Clough seemed to be weak and faint; sat down in a chair and leaned at times on the attending clergyman. About half past two the gentleman on the scaffold took leave of him. When the Sheriff advanced to adjust the rope, Clough fell on his neck and kissed him. His voice was so low that few heard his last farewells and thanks to those who had attended him. He deliberately took hold of the rope and measured the distance he would choose for the fall. Taking a hasty and somewhat anxious glance around, he stood erect and awaited the drop. He struggled but for a moment, drawing up his knees two or three times in a spasmodic manner.

Thus has perished one of the most iron hearted but cowardly fiends that ever fell into the hands of justice.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. David Thurston, Mr. George H. Cheney, of Newport, N. H. to Miss Sarah D. Davis of Winthrop.

In Augusta, Mr. Isaac Kingsley to Miss Hilda Pollard. In Portland, Capt. Jacob A. Merriman to Miss Susan S. Baker.

In Haverhill, Mass. Mr. John H. Harris, of Bath, printer and publisher of the Maine Enquirer, to Miss Harriet Harding of the former place.

DEATHS.

In Augusta, Caleb Gordon, a revolutionary soldier, aged about 80.

In Livermore, very suddenly, Mr. Ichabod Benson, a Revolutionary patriot, aged 77. He arose apparently well; went out to attend to his affairs as usual, and was soon after found dead upon the ground.

In Buckfield, on the 4th of July, Mr. Nathaniel Leonard, formerly of Middleborough, Mass. a revolutionary soldier, aged 82.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, July 22.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)
At Market this day 376 Beef Cattle, 2240 Sheep, 14 Cows and Calves. About 110 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were quite supported, particularly on the cattle. We noticed one or two yoke taken for something more than \$6. We quote prime at 5 50 a 6, good at 5 a 5 25, thin at 4 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$11 25, 14, 21, 22, 25, 30 and 38.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lots were taken at 1 54, 1 71, 1 92, 2 21 7, 2 26, 2 37, 2 50, and \$2 67.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

A Regular meeting of the Franklin Society for the choice of Officers, will be held at the Brick School House on Monday evening, August 5th, at half past 7 o'clock.

An adjourned public meeting of the Society will be held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, August 6th, at half past 7 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—Ought Slavery in this Country to be immediately abolished?

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order, WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Winthrop Hydraulic Company will be held at their Engine-house at one o'clock this afternoon. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

G. C. WHITNEY, Clerk.

Winthrop, August 5, 1833.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Semiannual Meeting of the KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at Union Hall, in Winthrop, the last Wednesday in August next at one of the clock P. M.

Winthrop, July 30, 1833. S. BENJAMIN REC. SEC.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 31st day of July last a red Mare, spavined in one hind leg. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

Aug. 2, 1833. JOSHUA BERRY.

DR. HOLMES' SCHOOL.

THE undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Winthrop, held on the 5th inst. for the purpose of taking measures to extend the usefulness of Dr. E. HOLMES' HIGH SCHOOL, recently opened in this village, and increase the number of his scholars, would respectfully call the attention of the public to this School, where instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies.

Dr. Holmes, late Professor in Gardiner Lyceum, as an Instructor, a scholar, a man of science and moral worth, is well known to the public. A knowledge of his character and qualifications for the duties of his school, prompts us, though unsolicited by him, in behalf of our fellow-citizens to give this notice, and to assure those desirous of attending from abroad and their parents and guardians, that we will, if referred to us, see that scholars are accommodated with suitable Board, &c. in moral families near the school room.—The village where the school is kept is very pleasant and healthy, facilities for passing to and from it are good from all directions, as stages daily pass, and board and tuition are low, considering the local advantages of the place.

We might present numerous recommendations from literary and scientific gentlemen with whom we have conversed, well acquainted with Dr. Holmes as an instructor, and a flattering certificate of their approbation of his instruction, put into our hands by a Committee of his scholars the last term, but we deem it unnecessary.

The next term commences on the first Monday in August, and we confidently hope will be well attended.

SAM'L WOOD,
DAVID THURSTON,
ALEX. BELCHER,
CYRUS KNAFF,
SAM'L P. BENSON.

Winthrop, July 25, 1833.

For one day only.

NATIONAL MENAGERIE.

THIS rare and extensive collection of Living Animals will be exhibited at A. M. SHAW'S HOTEL, in Winthrop, on MONDAY the 12th day of August, 1833, from one o'clock P. M. till 6.

The following are the Animals, among the many, in the collection.

Unicorn, or One Horned Rhinoceros.

Romeo, the great India Elephant.

African Lion

Lioness and Cubs

The Royal Tiger of Asia

The Polar, or White Bear

Royal Tigers from Java

Royal Tiger of Asia

Crying Hyena

Elephant, Juliet

Untamable Hyena

Bengal Tigers

Leopard

Jaguar

Moco, from Asia

Cotomondis

Capt. Dick, the flying Horseman

A large collection of the Simia or Monkey tribe.

Zebra

White Polar Bear

Hunting Leopard

Guyana Tigers

Mococo

Kangaroo

Ichneumon

Cougar

Dandy Jack and his Poney

African Leopardess

Arabian Camel

Spotted Hyena

North American Panther.

Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten years old, 12 1-2 cents.

ALSO,

At the House of A. M. SHAW, on the same day, an EXHIBITION OF WAX STATUES. Admittance 12 1-2 cents.

FOR SALE.

TO be sold at public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on Thursday, the 22d day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles, viz: Neat Cattle, Sheep, Horses, ten tons of Hay, a lot of farming Tools and a variety of in door Moveables, if not sold before.

Condition of Sale made known at the time and place of sale.

AMOS SMITH.

29-2w

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of the Monmouth Academy will commence on Monday the ninth day of September next, under the care of Mr. WILLIAM V. JORDAN. He is recommended as a scholar and instructor.

ISAAC S. SMALL, Sect'y.

Monmouth, August 1, 1833.

29-6w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of all and singular the goods and estate which were of JOHN WILLIAMS, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EUNICE WILLIAMS, Administratrix.

Winthrop, May 25, 1833.

SETH MAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Winthrop, Me.

S. M. Practises in the Counties of Kennebec and Oxford—and all professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Daniel Hutchinson, late of this town, deceased, and also those of the late firm of Hutchinson & Hankerson have been put into my hands for immediate collection, and unless those persons indebted settle the same within 30 days, they must be sued.

Also the books and accounts of John C. Chandler, late of Monmouth, deceased, have been left with me for collection.

SETH MAY.

Winthrop, August 3, 1833.

AUCTION.

WILL positively be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of D. STANLEY in Winthrop, on SATURDAY the tenth day of August inst, at one o'clock P. M. the following articles, to wit:—One lot of Land, about twenty acres formerly owned by Richard Belcher, Esq.—One Pew in the Methodist Meeting House No. 27—One Share in the Winthrop Social Library—One Clothiers Sheering Machine, and one new single Horse Wagon, and other articles of household furniture.

Also one dozen of Chairs, one half dozen of large Arm Chairs—one Iron bar—one Cheese Press—two stone Jars—two Ox Yokes, bows, rings, and staple—and one Sleigh, and other articles too numerous to particularize.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Auct.

Winthrop, Aug. 3, 1833.

DR. E. C. MILLIKEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has established himself at Winthrop Village, and offers his services in the various branches of the Medical Profession to all who may patronize him. He has availed himself of the best advantages afforded in New England for acquiring a knowledge of the Profession. He has carefully studied and thoroughly investigated the human system by practical Anatomy. He has received instruction from celebrated Physicians, viz. Warren and Jackson of Boston, Surgeons and Physicians to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he has had an opportunity of seeing their practice both in Medicine and Surgery. Having had superior advantages he hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of a liberal community.

Dr. M. occupies a house in the Brick Block, North of Shaw's Hotel. June 25. 1833.

WATERVILLE CARPET AND DAMASK FACTORY.

P. & M. GILROY,

TENDER their thanks to their friends and the public for past favors, and would now beg leave to inform them that they have made an addition to their Establishment, and have put the latest fashions of French and English Figures on their Looms, both of CARPETING and DAMASK—such as Landscapes, Coats of Arms, Towers, Meeting Houses, Dwelling Houses, Ships, Steamboats, Pelicans, Peacocks, &c. and a great variety of other Figures too numerous to mention in this advertisement. All their Figures or Patterns will be as good as can be drawn in any part of Europe or America, and as to the cloth that will show best for itself. Suffice it to say that they can make any Figure that art or nature can devise. They would assure their friends and the public that any work sent to them to be done shall be executed in workmanlike manner. They will attend to the weaving of the following articles:

Flowered and Venitian Carpetings, Damask Table Cloths, coarse and fine, do Flowered Towels, Double and Single Coverlets—also, Checkerboard Carpeting. Coloring Carpet Yarn as usual at the Factory. Full Scarlet dyed for any person who may wish it and warranted fast color. They will furnish the best of Warp for Table Cloths to accommodate any person who may have filling and wish to have the same woven in. Any person or persons who wish to have their names woven in on the end of the Table Cloths, can have it done if they please.

All orders respecting Carpeting, Damask or Yarn, &c. shall receive immediate attention. The least favor gratefully acknowledged.

Waterville, May 27, 1833.

POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

To Male and Female Youths.

Young Gents and young Ladies, as I understand,
 Are getting up contents in our happy land;
 They're making queer bargains for husband and wife,
 Before they are bound with Hymen for life.
 'Tis out of the power of mankind to make
 A oneness in all men, like pudding or cake;
 And yet it is true that good marriage is good,
 If coarse be our raiment, our bed, or our food.
 So we see, if statements prevail from our youth,
 But few will get married—we say it in truth;
 And altho' good minds and good habits are good,
 And so are good houses, good beds and good food,—
 Yet we must take women and men as they are,
 And not as we'd have them, for this we find rare.
 How then can we come to a wise aim and end,
 In bargains like these a whole lifetime to spend?
 I say let true love from each lover extend,
 And each will be happy till human life's end;
 Whether clad in silks all bespangled with gold,
 Or cover'd with rags just to keep off the cold.
 Then take as your standard, true love above all,
 If you would live happy on this earthly ball.
 Now take my advice, and so mis'ry you'll shun—
 From your friend and well-wisher, now fifty-one.

A MARRIED MAN.

Winthrop, July 15.

A PARODY.

These girls are a fleeting show,
 For man's illusion given:
 Their smiles of joy, their tears of woe,
 Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
 There's not one true in seven.
 And false the flash of beauty's eye,
 As fading hue of even—
 And love, and laughter, all's a lie,
 And hope's awakened but to die—
 There's not one true in seven.
 Poor mushroom of a sunny day!
 Yet bloom and be forgiven—
 For life's at best a dream—away
 Dull, drowsy thought—I'll join the gay,
 And romp with all the seven.

MISCELLANY.

The following letter from the last number of the Turf Register, though addressed chiefly to Sportsmen contains a description of the mounted Indians of the West, that is eminently graphic and picturesque:

Cantonment Jesup, Lou. July 15, 1882.

MR EDITOR—The modern turf horse is said to be deficient in the power of endurance and ability to carry weight, which were so eminently possessed by the immediate descendants of the Arabian, Barb and Turkish horses, which produced the unrivalled English Stock. My object is to direct the attention of American breeders to a stock of horses possessing good wind, great powers of endurance, and hardy constitutions, with fine bony, sinewy limbs. They are indigenous to our continent; and if the experiment I recommend, of crossing them with our bred horses, succeed, will preclude the necessity of recurring to the present race of horses in England, which is doubtless degenerate. I allude to the wild or prairie horse, inhabiting the southwest region of our continent and roaming amid the immense grassy plains of that section, and to this race, partially tamed by the savage tribes of the country. No one who has seen the Osages galloping over their boundless prairies, under their fervid sun, and main taining this gait for hours; viewed their muscular and handsome steeds, and compared his own jaded nag with the bounding and restless animals around him, but has confessed the superiority of their horses over ours. In July 1829, the writer accompanied a party of gentlemen on a visit to Clermore's band of Osages, on the Verdigris river, a tributary of the Arkansas. A runner having

been despatched to apprise them of our intention upon arriving within two miles of the town, we halted to await their welcome. In a moment they were in commotion, and the chiefs and principal warriors (in number about a hundred) mounted and approaching at full speed; bearing lances, and shields painted of various colors, and otherwise adorned: their heads surmounted with helmets of feathers and red and blue cloth; their arms and legs clasped by tinkling bands; some naked, with the exception of the breech-clout; others clothed in a favorite dress of the Indian, a blue frock, with red collar and cuffs; and another portion with only the painted blanket streaming from their shoulders; sounding their war cry, and advancing rapidly and tumultuously; rushing in among us to give a welcome, and then wheeling their horses on the vast surrounding plain, most joyous novel, and splendid barbaric spectacle. Here it was that my admiration of their horses was first excited; for this was the first opportunity I had of viewing their good horses. Among them were three or four, evidently of the same family; on one of which, Clermore himself rode. They were of a beautiful cream color, with black manes and tails; a dark stripe along the back, and dark or black legs from the knees down; not over fifteen hands in height, but of compact, stout frames. A mahogany bay, of this size and form, caught my eye, as possessing a most superior walk. One brave sported a Pawnee head dress, horse, and other spoils, taken in battle. The stallion was of a very dark and peculiar iron grey, tall and slender, but a most beautiful animal. There is now at Cantonment Gibson a wild mare, caught by the Osages when on a hunt. She is white, with a neck like a stallion; finely formed in every respect; of great length of body, and having remarkably fine limbs. Every attempt has been made to break her, but with indifferent success; she having thrown, at their imminent hazard, all her riders. She has produced a likely, but small brown bay filly, by one of the worthless Cherokee ponies about the garrison. When we consider the firm, elastic soil, excellent herbage, and fervid sun of the plains over which these horses roam—the question, what advantages in soil, climate or food the desert or mountain Arabian horse possesses over them, naturally presents itself. They ought to possess, in an equal degree, the flinty hardness of limbs, speed, &c. of the Arabian. But one reason can be given for the superiority of the latter, (if they be in fact superior,) viz, that the Arabs have been more careful in perpetuating a good strain and in suffering no inferior cross. But from the fact of the Osages prizing very highly their good horses, and the reluctance with which they part from them, together with my observing a particular family of horses among the chiefs, induce a conclusion that a peculiar breed exists among them; and I submit to sportsmen, whether an experiment, with a few of their stallions and mares, is unworthy a trial. Assuredly there are in our country gentlemen of fortune, enterprize, and patriotism enough, to make the experiment; and though the immediate cross with the blood horse should not evince speed enough to make first rate turf horses, yet their stamina would, by judicious crossing, produce those fine saddle and draft horses, which a late writer (Mason) asserts the Virginia turf horse of the present day rarely produces. Should the experiment be made, (and there are so many mares and stallions of every degree of excellence and blood, in Virginia and Kentucky especially, that it might be conducted without bearing too onerously upon an individual sportsman,) it should not be abandoned in despair though the first or second cross should not equal expectation. When we recollect the perseverance, repeated trials, and number of years, devoted by a Duke of Cumberland, before he succeeded in obtaining a superior stock of horses; and

the pertinacity of an Earl of Oxford, in establishing the truth of a theory, by continuing a cross (of greyhounds) to the eighth remove, ere he attained the degree of perfection anticipated, we should be incited to attempt and continue our experiments. In order, Mr Editor, that breeders may know what facilities they would meet with, and be enabled to form some idea of the expense they would have to incur, I will state the most expeditious mode of, and best season for reaching the country of the Osages.—From January to June the Arkansas has water enough for the steamboats which play from the mouth of White river and New Orleans to ascend to Cantonment Gibson. This post is, by water, about six hundred and fifty miles from the Mississippi; by land, about three hundred and fifty. Clermore's village is distant from it fifty-five miles. Forty miles from the garrison is the residence of their trader, Col. A. P. Choteau, of St. Louis; a gentleman whose predilection for the sports of the turf would induce him to exert his great influence to persuade the chiefs to part with their best horses. I cannot, at this moment, refer to the Indian laws; but think they prohibit any purchase from the tribes without the sanction of their agents. The agent of the Osages is Mr. Huntramick, who resides at White Hair's town, situated on the Osage river, a tributary of the Missouri. But, upon application doubles the President or Secretary of War would authorize an attempt at purchase.

A SUBSCRIBER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

 THE subscriber offers for sale the following REAL ESTATE, situated in Wayne Village, being the same formerly owned by Collins Lovejoy, consisting of nine acres of good LAND, upon which is a large two story House and a good Barn, nearly new. The House is in a pleasant airy situation, near the centre of business. There is a thrifty young Orchard, comprising some of the best of fruit. Also a good Blacksmith's Shop on the premises, well supplied with tools, which will be sold with the place.

The whole offers a very excellent stand for a man of business, and will be sold reasonable. A credit will be given on satisfactory security. Enquire of the subscriber.

The subscriber also wishes to let his FARM on shares, together with the Stock now upon it. The Farm is about a mile and a half from Wayne Village, on the old County road from Wayne to Winthrop, being the same on which he now lives, and will be let for five years on a good lay.

Wayne, July 19, 1833.

FRANCIS J. BOWLES.

PLOUGHS

Of their fist quality kept constantly no hand HORACE GOULD.

Winthrop, May 6, 1833.

A FARM situated in Monmouth, near Simon Deaborns, containing about two hundred and forty acres of land, equal to any in that town, with a Dwelling House, Barn and Cider Mill thereon. It embraces excellent tillage, pasturage and wood land, with about forty acres of meadow. The tract is sufficiently large for two farms, and will be divided and sold in two or more tracts if desired. For a particular description of the premises, inquiry may be made of JOHN S. BAKE, Esq. of Monmouth, the tenant, or RUFUS GAY, Esq. of Gardiner, Maine.

May 18, 1833.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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